

a party or embarrass a judicial proceeding, as an attachment, execution or replevin, which are issuable by the clerk upon an affidavit or precipe. Nor may it work so much injustice by merely restraining the action of a party for a time, as the other writs, which in their nature sweep from him his secured lien. Upon the writ of attachment the officer attaches goods and retains them in possession to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, or delivers them to the defendant on his bond. Upon an execution the officer makes sale—upon replevin he delivers the goods to the plaintiff on his giving bond for a return or the value with damages, without any judgment of a court on the question of title or any inquisition by the officer, or writ de proprietate probanda. The party or person obtaining possession by process of law has the legal possession. The possession of the party served with the process is transferred to him and the security of the original plaintiff in the goods is gone. Lowry vs. Hall, 2 Watts and Sergt. 129, Morris vs. De Witt 5 Wend. 71.

The pendency of a replevin in a State Court to settle the right of property in a vessel is a bar to a libel in the admiralty, to settle the same right between the same parties; not technically a bar as a plea of *lis pendens*, but effectively so to prevent conflict of jurisdiction. Tyler vs. The Royal Saxton, Wallace J. C. R. Rep. 311. And an attachment of the debt by the process of a State court, after the commencement of the suit for the recovery of that debt, cannot affect the right of the plaintiff to recover in the suit. Wallace vs. McConnell, 13 Peters 136. Campbell vs. Emerson, 2 McClean C. C. Rep. 30.

The governments of the United States and of the several States are sovereign and independent within their respective limits as prescribed in their several constitutions. Equally so are the courts of the respective governments independent of each other. One court has no power to supervise, or enjoin, or interfere with the proceedings in the other, excepting where authorized in pursuance of provisions contained in the constitution of the United States; in cases of decisions in state courts against the constitution, or a treaty, or law, or authority, or officer of the United States; and in the removal of causes to the circuit courts or district courts having circuit court powers, by aliens or non-resident defendants, and where citizens of the same state claim lands under a grant from another state.

I have investigated this case sufficiently to satisfy my mind, that this court has no jurisdiction in admiralty; and that if it had, this vessel being previously attached by the Sheriff of Racine county and in the custody of the law, could not be subsequently attached by the Marshal. It is thereupon ordered, that this libel be dismissed, and that the Marshal return this vessel to the possession of the Sheriff of Racine County.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE STAGE.—Mr. E. Forest performed Damon, at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday evening. At the end of the last act, being called before the curtain, he spoke as follows:—

How can I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, said he, for that welcome! And such a welcome! For the array of beauty and this mighty throng! To be thus welcomed back to the home of my youth, by the friends of my youth—by those who saw my first foot prints in the arena of my profession, and who lured me on by their inspiring smiles—by those who stood by me in the struggles of my boyhood, and who did not desert me in the severer and darker struggles of my manhood. Of such a welcome any man in any condition of life might well be proud; and I am proud of it, because it is the vindication of my character by those who know me best, from the base assertions and purchased perjuries of my enemies.

But I begin the question—how am I to thank you for the brilliant and enthusiastic welcome you have given me to-night? That question still remains unanswered, and must forever remain so: for my tongue can never make the response. But believe me, ladies and gentlemen, this heart eloquently, though silently, will forever acknowledge its indebtedness.

ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—There is little doubt that the use of Chloroform as a means of committing robbery, is becoming common; a glaring instance of it occurred a few days since in this city, in the robbery of Keveny & Collins' clothing store, and we find the following in the New York Star of the 14th:—"On Sunday morning, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, while three men by the names of Richard Leavitt, Josiah Paul and Bland French were asleep on board the brig Ellis, lying at Pier No. 10 East River, some daring rogues or rogues forcibly entered the cabin of said vessel. The above individuals were observed lying in their berths fast asleep, whereupon the villains applied a vial of Chloroform to the nostrils of each person for a sufficient length of time to allow them to inhale the requisite quantity of said drug, which had the desired effect, and when the victims of these ingenious robbers awoke, they discovered the cabin had been ransacked and plundered of a valuable gold watch and chain, all their wearing apparel, and wallets, containing about \$30 in bank bills, with which the rascals made their escape, and have not since been heard of."

TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENT.—The man who a few years ago carried a sealed note to the telegraph office with a request that it be transmitted to Washington without opening, seems now to have been only a little ahead of the times.—It is stated that a gentleman in Newport, Ky., is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place, on the telegraphic principle.—The experiment over wire of six hundred yards in length, has, it is said, worked to a charm. (Det. Adv.)

A SAD MISTAKE.—Some of the English newspapers, having heard of but one distinguished "Douglass" in the United States, the notorious Fred., have confounded him with the "little giant" from Illinois, and have lately announced gravely, that the Hon. Frederick Douglass, a colored gentleman, is a prominent candidate for the Presidency. (Milwaukee Com. Adv.)

The map of France, which was begun in 1817, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years' work in surveying, and nine years' work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time, 2,249 staff officers have been employed in the work.

#### IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The rapid progress of the Upper Peninsula country, during the past four or five years, has been the theme of frequent congratulation among our citizens, and none the less with the inhabitants of the lower Peninsula, than the dwellers upon the distant shores of the mighty "Father of Lakes," Superior. The boundless resources of that region, and the energy and industry of the settlers who are now engaged in their development, have been the subject of eager interest to the people of the entire Union ever since public attention has been directed thitherward. Numerous exploring parties have been on the ground during the present and the last summer, and all return to their far eastern homes with expanded ideas of the boundless wealth of the mineral region, and the vast amount of labor requisite fully to bring them to light. One of the most efficient means, of attracting the attention of the enterprise and capital of the older States of the country, to this new theatre of action, has been the efficient newspaper press which was a year or two since established at the foot of the St. Mary rapids, under the name of the *Lake Superior Journal*. Ably conducted by its enterprising and judicious proprietor, its columns have afforded a fund of interesting and valuable information respecting the mining on Lake Superior, which has astonished and gratified every one who has been so fortunate as to meet with this entertaining sheet. From its last issue we clip the following latest intelligence from the mines: [Det. F. Press.]

"At Marquette several buildings have gone up during the summer and considerable land has been cleared up. The Marquette Iron works are in full blast, turning out from their four fires about four tons a day of excellent bloom iron. They have four more fires to open as soon as they can supply them with ore. "Messrs. Eaton, of the Jackson Iron company are prosecuting their business of making iron with energy, and are sending down to the lake several tons a day of blooms, and will have a large shipment to make this fall. Mr. Burt has nearly completed his extensive dam across Carp River, preparatory to the erection of a saw mill and blooming furnaces. Everything about Marquette looks neat, and we doubt not the village will continue to grow up with many new attractions."

"Copper Harbor is fast filling up with inhabitants and most of the old buildings are re-occupied. A Post Office has been re-established at this point, and the promising appearance of the mines in the vicinity will soon make this a place of business. Possessing such a fine, capacious harbor, it has superior advantages."

"There is no spot on the lakes that equals in romantic beauty, the grounds and lake scenery around Fort Wilkins. On the north side is the bay-like harbor and the entrance to the grand old lake; on the south side is Fanny Hoe, a perfect gem of a lake, set in emerald of evergreen forests. Sweet groves of fir, spruce and tamarack, throw their branches and shade inviting walks to the east and to the west, leading "Midst rustling leaves and fountains murmuring."

"We hear the whole establishment is soon to be sold to the highest bidder, and we hope whoever buys will fit it up for an Invalid's Retreat. Now that the salubrity of the Lake Superior climate is beginning to be understood, from the hundreds who have, within a few years past learned it from actual experience, if the consumptive and debilitated subjects do not speedily recover here, they need not travel farther in search of health."

"Eagle Harbor has increased very rapidly in population and business during the past summer. A large number of the village lots have been bought by new residents, and a town is springing up under the shade of the fine old pines. The location is beautiful, and it will be a desirable place for business men and pleasure residents on account of its natural advantage and attractions. The Eagle Harbor company own a large tract of ground about the harbor, embracing both mineral and agricultural lands, and they are now having it explored under the superintendence of Mr. Coe, with a view to the commencement of mining operations. We are informed that veins have been discovered on the mineral range adjoining the Copper Falls mine."

"At Eagle River several fine buildings have been erected on the east side of the river; conspicuous among the number are the stores of Messrs. John Senter and Simon Mandelbaum. These buildings have been put up under the superintendence of J. Atwood, and they are undoubtedly the best constructed and finished of any stores north-west of Detroit. Mr. Atwood is now engaged at a large hotel, which is being built by an association of individuals, and which will be ready for the next spring's business."

"At the mouth of the Ontonagon, very extensive improvements have been made this season. River street has been lined with a handsome row of fine residences, two stories in height, and located and built with taste and style. A town plat has been laid out, and buildings are going up in every direction, and it has already the appearance of a thriving town."

"This is a splendid location, and all the business of the numerous mines of the Ontonagon centering at this place, it cannot fail in becoming an important point. A steam saw mill has lately been completed, and under the able superintendence of Capt. Parker, is turning out lumber at a rapid rate, for the wants of the growing town. The Ontonagon River is navigable for light draft boats about 15 miles, and a steamboat is now building at Cleveland, by D. S. Cash, Esq., of Ontonagon, to ply on this stream. There are several interesting rapids, and the scenery along the river is truly magnificent, and worth going from Hudson to see."

Intelligence was received at the South Foreland, at 6 P. M. on Sunday 28th, by the submarine telegraph itself, of its satisfactory completion to the French coast, near Calais. Communications by the printing apparatus of Messrs. Brett were kept up by one of the inventors at Calais, and by Mr. Cheshire at Dover.

The London *Observer* states that nearly four millions and a half of persons have already visited the Crystal Palace, and the amount received for admission is little short of £400,000.

The submarine telegraph is laid to within 3 miles and a half of the French coast, where the Blazer is anchored. Communication with the English coast is perfect.

A young lady of color, named Eliza Greenfield, has created quite a sensation as a songstress at Buffalo.

#### THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

HENRY PENNOYER, EDITOR.  
GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1851.

For Governor,  
**ROBERT McCLELLAND.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**CALVIN BRITAIN.**

In less than one week from this day the election takes place; we hope the democracy of this county will not stop short of doing their whole duty. Let Ottawa County show up her usual democratic majority—it may be in the power of the democratic party of this county to save the State from the evil of one year of whig misrule. Therefore it behooves all that are in favor of correct principles, a faithful and impartial administration of the State Government, to be at the polls and vote for McCLELLAND and BRITAIN. We have a ticket that we may well be proud of—our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are of the right stamp, capable, faithful and honest—they have been tried and were found not wanting. Again we say, fellow democrats arouse, awake, be on hand with your own vote, and bring up all you can with you—it will be time enough to rest when you know that every democratic vote in your town has been deposited in the ballot box. Let us follow the brilliant example set by the democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania; if we imitate their zeal, Michigan whiggery will suffer worse than a Waterloo defeat. Let us remember that a good deal depends upon our success at the coming election; it is the last chance we shall have to strike at our opponents through the ballot box, before the next Presidential Convention. If we do well now, Michigan will be honored by the selection and the privilege of furnishing the next President.

Our quiet little village has been cursed with the presence and baneful influence of a regular rough and rowdy theatrical company, that have been perambulating the State. We feel grateful to those in authority for closing all the halls against them. When they found they could have no place to play here, the managers gave vent to their spleen, by wishing far better men than themselves in that place where they are pretty sure to go. We find at the head of this strolling company, men who have professed to wear the ministerial garb—men who have professed to have a call to reclaim the wicked and call them to repentance. We have very lately heard them blustering and bullying, accompanied with threats to throw a father into the river, for simply claiming a child, a little girl aged fourteen years from them; she had been seduced by flattering promises from parents and home, for what—to travel and tramp the road to ruin! We are sorry that the father here alluded to, was not possessed of the same feeling of the one that found his little girl with a strolling band of players in England, last spring. The first impulse with him, and the first thing he done, after finding his long lost child, was to kill the leader of the gang, and after a fair trial under the severe system and construction of an old English law court, this father was acquitted by the Jury without leaving their seats. The two cases of child stealing are not dissimilar.

This company have been praised and exalted as far toward the skies, as the orisons of some of the papers that spoke of them, could or can ascend. This company have been recommended, as the right one to establish on a firm basis "The Moral, Legitimate Drama," of the age. If it is necessary to seduce children from their parents and completely break up families, in order to establish this much talked of drama—then we say hold on! Pause and think whether a set of Mormon mountebanks should be encouraged as this company have been in their progress to this place. They have left this State, and we indulge the hope, that if they ever return to it, and make application for a foothold to exhibit their immoralities, it will be denied them as it was here.

What has become of our County Agricultural Society? Some time last summer we saw a list of articles in the *Grand River Eagle*, upon which premiums would be given, at the annual fair, the term of holding which we suppose is near at hand. We have heard nothing officially as yet, as to the time or place of holding the fair. We hope the officers of this society, through remissness of duty will not suffer this useful association to blast in the bud. The *Grand River Times* would rejoice at the privilege of being the medium through which any thing important to the interests of the Society or the benefit of any engaged in agricultural pursuits, might be circulated.

The Board of Supervisors closed their session in this county in good time, after transacting a large amount of important business. We were well pleased with the actions and doings of the gentlemen composing the Board—they look well to the interests of the tax payers. May we never have a Board for the county composed of worse men.

Election tickets can be had at this office, for all the towns in the County. We hope those having an opportunity to send for a supply will improve it, and save the County Committee the expense of sending a messenger on purpose for them.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—The arrival of the Mississippi, with Kossuth on board, was anxiously looked for in England, though it was reported she had sailed direct for New York from Marseilles.

On the arrival of Kossuth in the Dardanelles, the captain of the Mississippi went on board the Turkish vessel, and placed his ship at the disposal of the exiles, at the same time presenting \$15,000 to their leader in the name of the American Government. After having solemnly promised the Turkish commissaries to go direct to America. Kossuth wanted to take a Hungarian flag with him into the American vessel, but this was objected to by the Turks. When all the refugees were safely on board Kossuth made a speech, in which Lord Palmerston and the Americans were not forgotten, and soon after the Mississippi started on her voyage.

At Spezia, where the Mississippi arrived, Sept. 22d, the moment it was known that Kossuth was on board, the town was illuminated, guns and rockets were fired, and a number of boats decorated with flags, surrounded the American ship, which they saluted with vivats. The band of the garrison accompanied them. The American Commodore, who was at the baths of Lucca, hastened to Spezia to congratulate the illustrious guest.

While the Mississippi was lying at Genoa, Kossuth requested leave of the Sardinian government to rest for a few minutes on Piedmontese ground. The government replied that it did not wish to oppose the slightest obstacle to his stay, but in the present state of its relations with neighboring powers it would be mindful of the inconvenience that might result therefrom, and would leave it to their discretion to decide whether, under such circumstances, Mr. Kossuth ought or ought not to invoke the hospitalities of the Piedmontese. This reply was opposed by able and influential parties, but Kossuth did not land.

It is said the French Government refused to permit Kossuth and his companions to pass through France, from Marseilles, from a desire to act in accordance with the wishes of Austria and Prussia.

The liberation of Kossuth and his companions has led to a somewhat superfluous ceremony at Pesth. On the 9th of January, 1850, 36 Hungarian revolutionary leaders were summoned before the court martial then sitting in the capital of the province. On the 22d inst. they were all condemned in *contumaciam* and hanged in effigy; that is a black board, with the 36 names inscribed thereon in white letters, was affixed to the gallows.

The excitement at Southampton respecting the arrival there of Kossuth and his companions, continues unabated. He was expected about the 6th or 7th inst. It is arranged that upon the occasion of his being presented with an address by the city of London, he will proceed to the Guild Hall in an open carriage with Lord Dudley Stewart.

IMMIGRANTS.—A large party of German immigrants; bound for Lake Superior, came up on the Northern, last trip; they were uncommonly well dressed and respectable in their appearance, and we are glad to see this industrious class of people coming to this part of the country, and a better section they could not find in the United States. The climate is proverbial for its healthfulness, and the soil is of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and being in the vicinity of the richest copper and iron mines in the world, they will always have a ready and favorable market for their produce.

Considerable agricultural land has been purchased the present season and some good farms commenced in various parts of the country, and as soon as the great value of this mining and agricultural locality is known abroad, there will be no lack of farmers in so rich a field. We believe every acre of land cleared will pay the first year, the entire expense of clearing and cultivating. This must be the case for many years to come, where the mining interest is of the chief importance and so many, at high prices, in that business. Miners as a class know little or nothing about farming, and their wants have to be supplied by farmers somewhere. At present these supplies come from Cleveland and Detroit at a great expense.

[Lake Superior Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.  
News from Mexico of most exciting character. On the 10th Carabaja was within 10 miles of Matamoros, with a large force, not less 10,000 men with about 400 Texan Rangers. It was expected he would attack the city on the following morning, the 17th. One of the Texan companies was lately discharged from the U. S. Army. Excitement in northern Mexico was intense and increasing rapidly.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico says that everything in connection with the Government is in the most abject condition, and it is almost impossible, on constitutional questions, to get a quorum of the Departments together.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.  
Judge Conklin has decided that the Syracuse rioters were guilty of a misdemeanor, and they were held to bail to appear at the next session of the U. S. Court, and stand trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.  
Last night, when the train from Philadelphia was within about a mile from Hackensack bridge, it came in contact with some cattle, by which the engine was thrown off the track, and two or three cars smashed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.  
Mr. Webster is expected to reach Washington on Tuesday, where very important business awaits his arrival. He has declined to deliver the annual address before the Maryland Agricultural Society, whose anniversary is on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.  
A letter from Bayou Sara, Louisiana, to the Nashville *Banner*, says that another Cuban expedition is on foot in that State, at the head of which is Felix Houston.

A new line of steam propellers three in number, is about to be established between N. Y. and Boston. Their capacity will be between 5 and 600 tons.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20.  
J. M. Thurston, on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law has been found guilty.

The English papers generally notice the death of Fennimore Cooper.

THE WIFE OF KOSSUTH.—The New York *Express*, in an article on the expected arrival of Kossuth, relates the following incident, illustrative of the devotion of his wife to her husband after being exiled to Turkey:

"With him comes his heroic wife, who after his exile commenced in Turkey with incredible sacrifices and devoted disregard to a thousand dangers, traversed hostile territories, submitted to deprivations and underwent sufferings of every kind, joined him at his retreat, by the foot of Mount Olympus. It was under the protection of a passport from the British Consul General, at Belgrade, that as British subjects, under assumed names, she and her companions were enabled to accomplish this great adventure, and when, on the twenty-eighth day, a courier was sent in advance of them to apprise Kossuth of their approach to Shumla—he (he was ill, and on account of the many plans of the Austrians to assassinate him, the Sultan's authorities would not allow him to leave Shumla, and go to meet his wife) the news of her deliverance and her approach occasioned the liveliest satisfaction to all the refugees; and the Hungarians and Poles went as far as the gates of the city to meet this heroic martyr of the cause of Hungary. It was night when the carriage neared the city; and as it entered the gates, she found the streets lighted with hundreds of lights, green, white and red, the colors of the Hungarian flag, and was welcomed with the most friendly shouts from the whole body of the refugees. And the account from which we have quoted goes on to say:

"When Madame Kossuth descended from her carriage, she found herself in the presence of her husband, who had risen from his bed of illness to receive the poor Maria F——n, of the plains of Hungary. In place of receiving her in his arms, M. Kossuth, overcome by feelings of admiration for the sufferings which his wife had undergone, and by gratitude for the devotion to the cause of her country, threw himself at her feet and kissed them. She endeavored to speak and offer her husband consolation and tranquility, while her own poor feeble heart was ready to burst with emotion. Her voice failed her, and amid the reiterated shouts of the Hungarians and Poles, this heroic woman was carried to her husband's apartments."

In our rejoicings, therefore, at the liberation and the coming hither of the great patriot, let us not forget the heroic adventures of his noble wife, and let the same interest which the British Consul at Belgrade, and the united population of Shumla displayed in her success, the same respect for her virtue, the same joy at her happiness, be manifested by the fathers and sons, the brothers and husbands of American women.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

A communication was recently addressed to our Government, by Lord Palmerston, relative to the expeditions alleged to have been fitted out against Cuba, in violation of the spirit of our treaty stipulations with Spain; this was answered by Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, in a paper remarkable for its dignity and high American tone, intimating, in very plain terms, that England had better attend to her own affairs.

This reply will probably tend to prevent all further interference, and teach foreign powers what to expect in meddling with our government.

Hon. H. L. Bulwer returned from the British mission here. He expected to receive an European appointment.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—So far as heard, the Whig candidate, (Reading,) is 250 ahead, with five counties to hear from. The official vote will settle the result, which, by the latest intelligence, was in doubt.

The Whigs have elected two State Senators and the Democrats eleven. One whig and five democratic Senators hold over. The Senate consists of 28 members. To the assembly, 14 Whigs, 28 democrats, and two independents have been elected. The house consists of 63 members, of which 32 is a majority. The counties to be heard from will give the Democrats a large majority. The party will then have both branches of the Legislature, and the election of the United States Senator will rest with them.

A most terrific storm occurred last week on the island of Prince Edward, by which a very large number of fishing vessels were lost, with their crews. They mostly belonged to Gloucester and other ports around Massachusetts bay, and great distress is spread into hundreds of families, either for known bereavement, or the terrible uncertainty which still remains.—Many vessels sank with all hands on board.—Some accounts state that the number lost is between three and four hundred.—Over one hundred dead bodies have been washed ashore from the wrecks. The latest reports are more favorable than those first received.

[Independent, Oct. 11.]

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—News 33 days later has been received from the Cape of Good Hope. By this arrival we learn that there is some prospect of the Caffre war being brought to a close; that reinforcements of troops had arrived, and that Sir Henry Smith, the Governor, was in excellent spirits. In the mean time however, the Caffres and Hotentots continued making sad havoc on the settlements, and the people were suffering from a lack of provisions, and cattle and stock were starving to death. [Det. Trib.]

A fire broke out in the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, on Wednesday morning, which destroyed the entire edifice. There were at the time one hundred and six boys in the building, many of whom saved themselves by jumping out of the windows. One hundred of the children were saved, and six, it is believed, perished in the flames. Three bodies of the six have been found in the ruins. Many of those saved were badly burned, or otherwise injured, while making their escape.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD.—Messrs. Sheffield & Farnham, the energetic contractors, are pushing this road rapidly forward, completing half a mile daily, between this and Michigan City. A locomotive came out sixteen miles from Michigan City, yesterday. Several vessels have arrived, with iron for the road the last week and the balance for this end, is expected daily. It is to go in running order by January 1st. Chicago Journal.

Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York, for the erection of a monument to the Americans who were massacred at Havana.